







A S	WE	ARE		
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AS WE ARE BY VICTOR DE KUBINYI

With a Preface by DR. ALEŠ HRDLIČKA CURATOR

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM



MCMXXIX

FREDERICK $\cdot A \cdot STOKES$ CO.

NEW YORK

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AS WE ARE



Printed in the United States of America

To the memory
of my
PARENTS



AS WE ARE

No one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of working,
And each in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it,
For the God of Things as they are.

KIPLING



PREFACE

.

When a Navaho is confronted with something he does not understand, his invariable question is haa-tishe! What is it? And it was haatishe that surged in me the first time I viewed M. de Kubinyi's pictures.

I had once been a student of the art of the insane, but this clearly was not of that category; nor was it primitiveness, the art of our ancestors, nor could it be wholly or even largely something willful, artificial. And certainly it was nothing conventional.

But if none of these, what then? Perhaps a set of mere artist's vagaries.

No, not that either. There is too much fundamental character and exotic beauty in all this. There is a high individuality, an odd talent. Yes, an odd, unwonted, interesting talent.

But what does it all mean?

If not wholly artificial, then it must be something psychological. A series of psychographs in form and colors. Not a series of thoughts, and plans, except, perhaps in a secondary measure, primarily translations in odd forms and odd colors of odd mental states. A series of more or less automatic expressions of an uncommon conscious but seemingly especially subconscious mental world.

Abnormal? Yes; but only as anything uncommon and unconventional is abnormal. It is abnormal, though perhaps more spontaneous and wholesome, as some of the recent ultra-impressionism, such, for instance, as some of that developed lately on the stage by Russians.

It is a mental phenomenon that deserves the earnest attention of the artist, the psychologist and the cultured thinker.

Washington, D. C., November 16, 1928.

ALEŠ HRDLIČKA.

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FOREWORD

Are we not living in a civilized age? If we are, as we all seem agreed upon, is not civilization in the last analysis primarily a matter of good manners? And what are good manners? Brought down to a fine point they are simply the results of emotional self-control.

Of course, this civilization of ours is man made. Man has never ceased creating and conceiving and our human relationships are the result of a long and weary process of progress, but for that very reason they are so apparently and so obviously of man's making.

We are modern, too. Our engineering, music, sciences and the arts all bear more than ample witness to that. But the basic human quality remains the same, for some of us are still acting and behaving like the primeval tribesmen.

Life is a personal affair, not only fundamentally, but essentially also. But man being more than body, and more than a creature of his physiology, it is only natural, if for no other reason than pure selfishness, that all of us try to fit into the scheme of things.

This being so, an intelligent person will devise a plan for fitness. A plan that is more than a mere pattern: a plan that one has to live.

Does believing in something indicate intellectual inferiority? In order to have a rightful claim to being a highbrow or a sophisticate, must one question everything and wind up in believing nothing?

I have here no reference to theological creeds or beliefs. I have in mind a very human belief, that which tells us that we cannot succeed unless we make ourselves to fit into the existing scheme of things. This belief is based on fact: it is a fact that civilization has created conditions which compel us to live in a crowd. A large portion of our human family does actually and physically live in a crowd. But even in places where the population is sparse, the crowd instinct prevails and dominates. Mind, not the herd instinct, but the knowledge that we are living amidst so many

other human beings. And if we want to "fit" into things, which seems so indispensable to success and happiness of any sort, we simply have to adapt ourselves to conditions as they actually exist.

It is said that this particular age of ours is smudged with sex, and arrogancies, and that it is full of crude, blurting, inarticulate and inane selfassertion. Perhaps there is something to this. If so, there we have an added reason for adjustment.

It seems that life is becoming increasingly complex. Sometimes it almost looks like an ordered confusion. As a result we are apt to become oppressed and bewildered. Society in its aggregate, it would seem, is at present in its middle phase of raw, revolting youth. We do not seem to know what we want. We seem to have been spoiled by a rather sudden avalanche of what are called accomplishments and achievements. But this phase will pass and we shall emerge from it better and stronger and there will come a new humility, a more genuine frankness and a better understanding. The scramble will subside and we shall rise to a wiser serenity. We shall rediscover love, compassion and beauty and we shall build up a fine character that may be scarred and bruised but that cannot be broken. We shall regain our

real, honest faith in humanity and we shall leave to the next generation a world which, because of our efforts, has become a better place in which to live.

How?

Not by endeavoring to perform miracles;—nor yet by astonishing the world with our marvelous achievements, but simply by trying to fit into the scheme of things as they actually exist. Our machine-made civilization has forced us to live in a heterogeneous, crowded herd: and into this condition will we fit in proportion as we have mastered our emotions or not. In exact proportion, too.

Human nature has not changed essentially, and the human qualities and emotions have also remained the same: they are still fundamentally selfish, they do not reason, they know no logic. So then, it would seem quite a formidable task to control and to co-ordinate them. Not so if we look at the matter with ordinary common sense. We want to "fit." And we have to, lest we make nuisances of ourselves. Would it, then, not seem the safest and the simplest way out if we curbed and oppressed our emotions?

This would be both wrong and dangerous.

xviii

It also is quite impossible, for there is no such thing as a completely hard boiled human person. We all carry some of our infantile emotions into adult life. That is only natural. And much nicer than a hard boiled world, which might be very efficient, but it would surely be a sad business to live in, for it would be utterly lacking in humor and color.

Emotions being the ruling force in every human life, they have to be correlated to the social order of things; in other words, they have to be kept under control. After all, our emotions and qualities are our tools. So why not put them to intelligent use, and why not let them work for us... instead of letting them work us?

Life is a constant game of give-and-take. A successful life is that which adjusts itself to this game. Emotional outbursts that have no other basis than the frustration of one's individual desires are not tolerated any longer.

But why try to co-ordinate and to control our emotions? Do they not inspire men to deeds of courage, heroism and genius? Indeed they do ... but they also fill the prisons and insane asylums.

So here we have it clearly, that the human xix

soul is comprised of constructive and destructive emotions and qualities. Or call them good and bad ones, if you prefer. Cultivate the constructive emotions and qualities and control the destructive ones. Do not repress the latter too sternly: co-ordinate them and try to control them, but do it gently and wisely, for too long and too sternly suppressed they are apt to cause most violent disturbances—and in very unexpected places—if once let loose.

There is no human being who does not have, in various degrees to be sure, all of the emotions only waiting to be aroused under sufficient stimulus. And here we have the whole secret. The secret of fitness to live in this age of ours: to find and to devise ways and means whereby we can shape and formulate our daily life with the least possible friction, which does not mean that we should completely suppress our emotions: it simply means that we must arrange our life and our activities so as not to stand in our own light.

This might require courage. It does require faith in one's self. In some cases it may require self-denial and sacrifice. In all cases and under all conditions and circumstances, however, all it

really does require is some thought. And, surely, we are all able to think.

So why not look at ourselves and behold ourselves as we are?

Thought will then follow.

Action will be but a natural sequel.

The result, in each and every case, is bound to be less friction and increased happiness.

VICTOR DE KUBINYI.

New York, 1929.

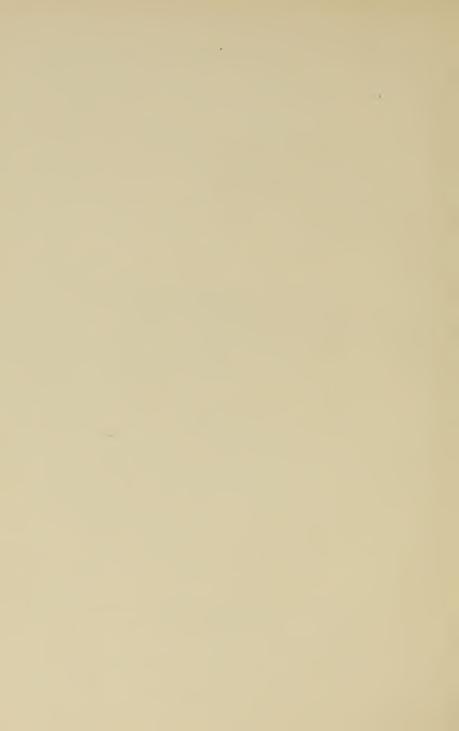


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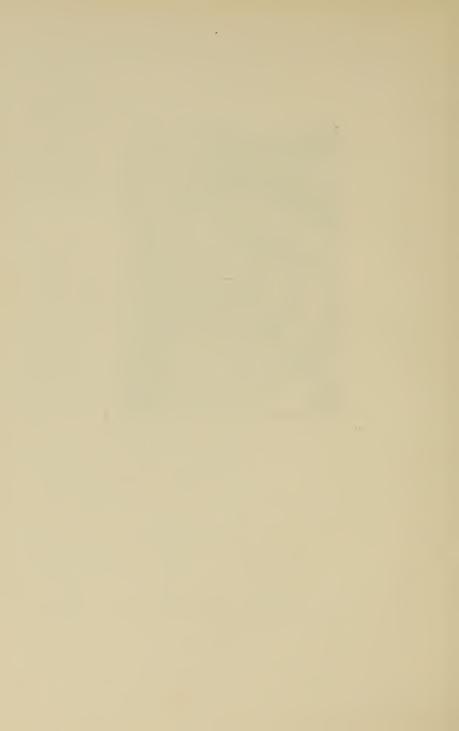


I. IMAGINATION

Yes, on the wings of fancy upward soars Imagination into unknown realms, Disclosing mysteries beyond our ken: Oft sending back a ray for true achievement— Yet, seldom can one take it quite at par.



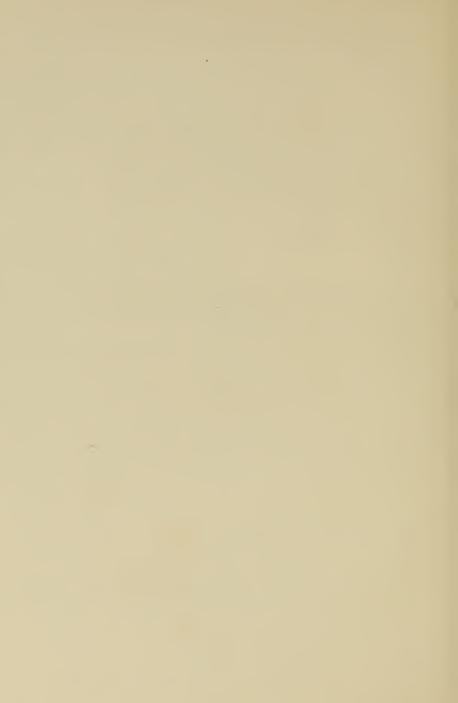




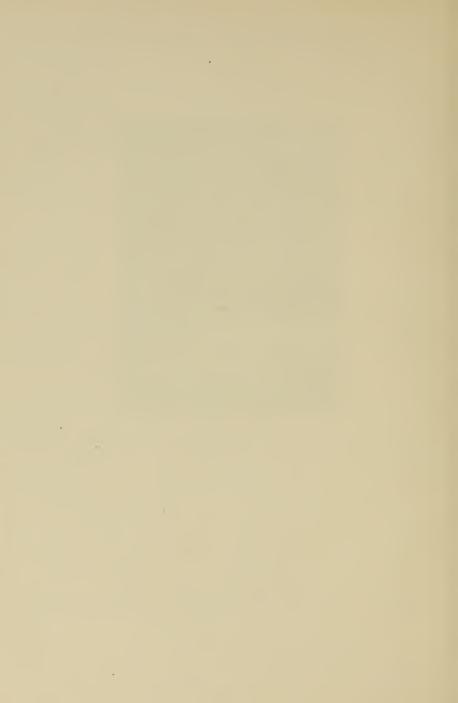
II. GOD

God is more truly imagined than expressed, and he exists more truly than he is imagined.

ST. AUGUSTINE

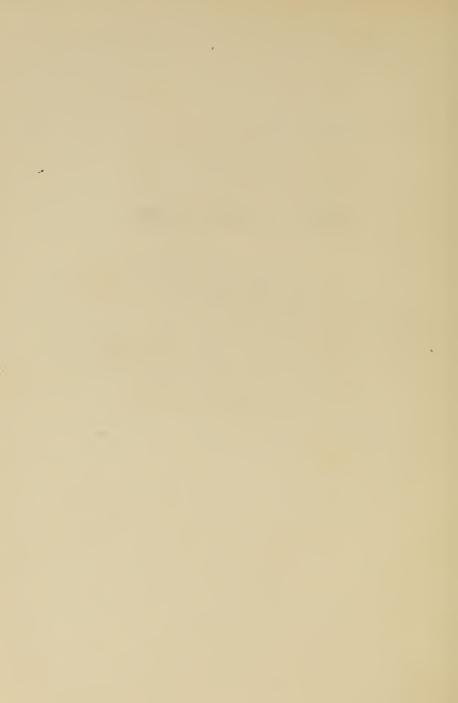


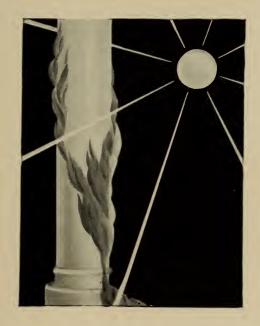




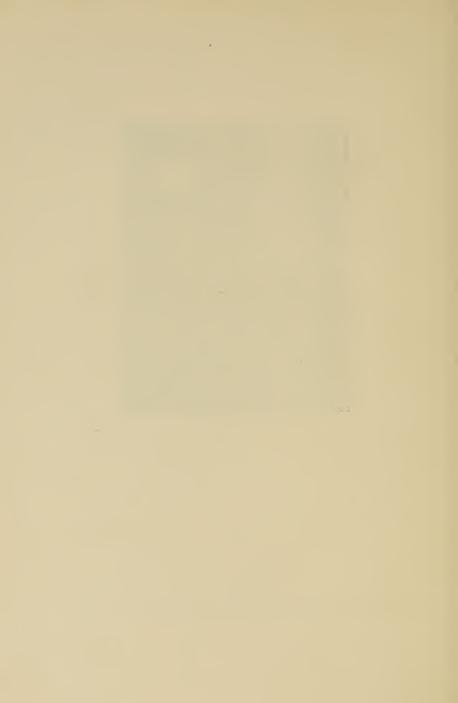
III. FAITH

Relying on its strength
In life's weird storm
Faith stands alone
'Midst fears and doubts and dangers:
Its unselfish design—in spite of all—
Commanding silent victory and peace.





..... III



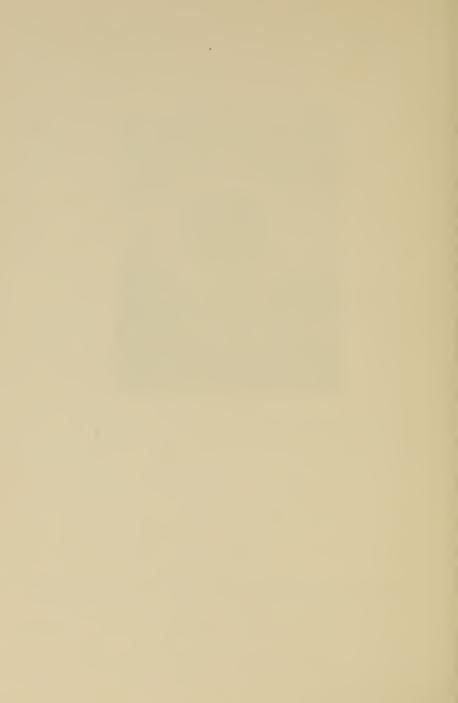
IV. INSPIRATION

We are laid asleep
In body, and become a living soul:
While with an eye made quiet by the power
Of harmony, and the deep power of joy,
We see into the life of things.

WORDSWORTH







v. THE SOUL

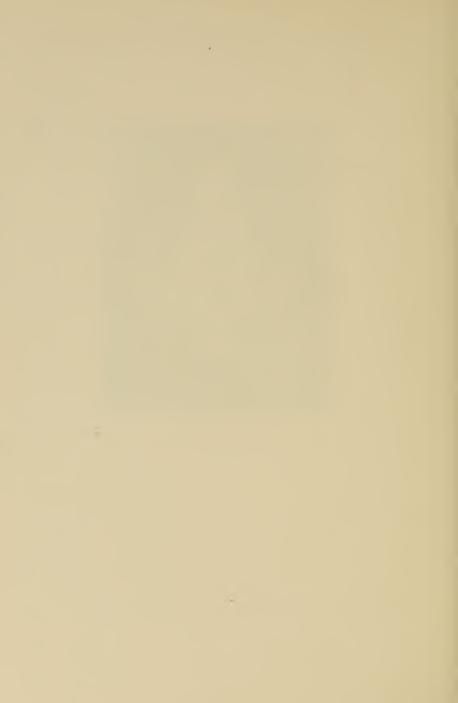
Hands of invisible spirits touch the strings Of that mysterious instrument, the soul, And play the prelude of our fate.

LONGFELLOW





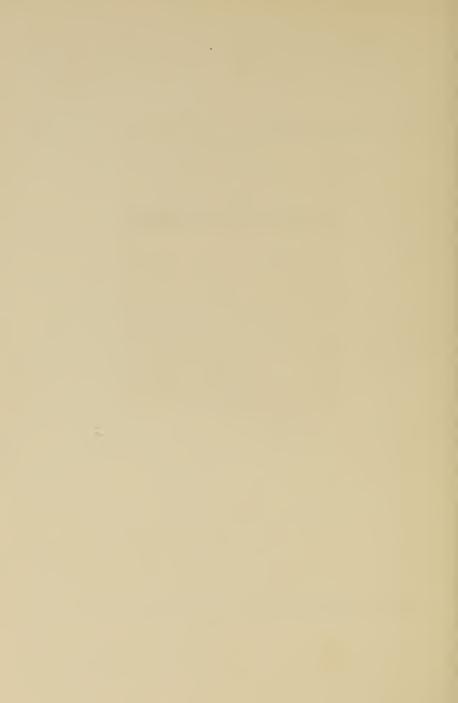
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vi. GRATITUDE

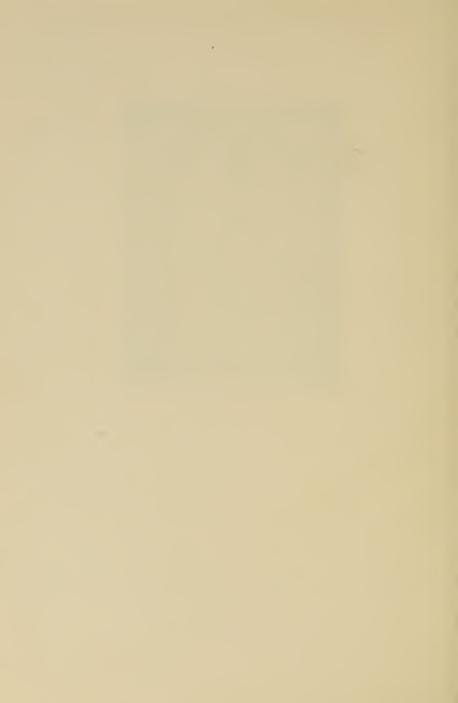
No metaphysician ever felt the deficiency of language so much as the grateful.

C. C. COLTON





VI



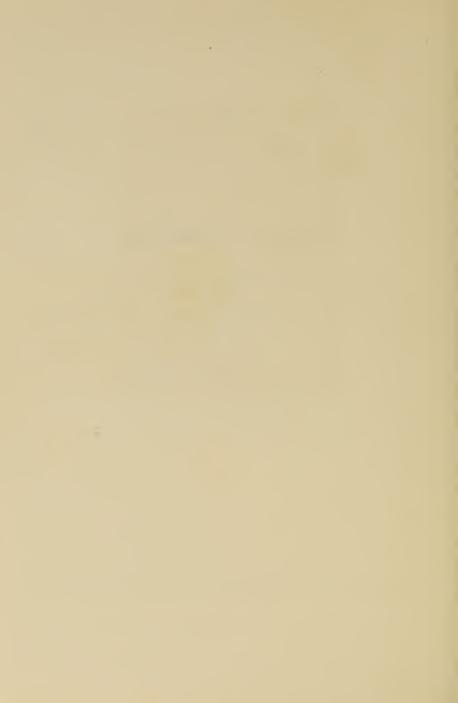
VII. PURITY

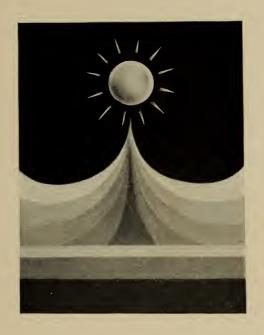
Still to the lowly soul

He doth himself impart,

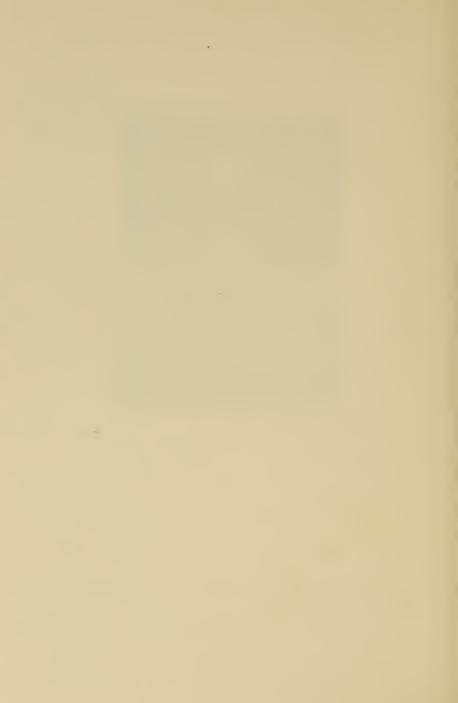
And for His cradle and His throne
Chooseth the pure in heart.

KEBLE





VII

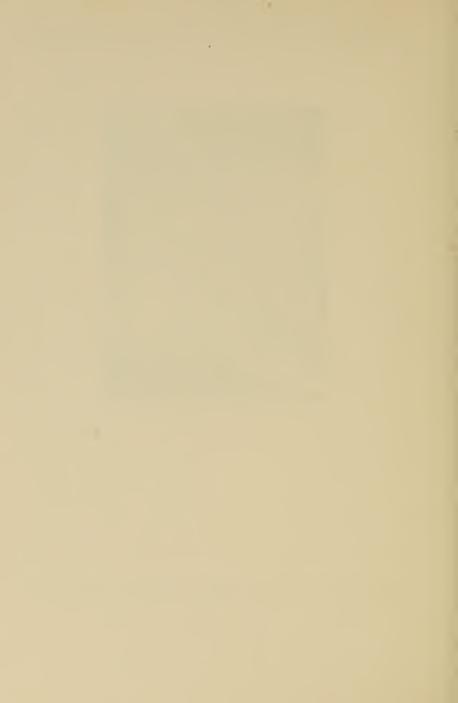


VIII. PURPOSE

Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed; For what I will, I will, and there an end. SHAKESPEARE







IX. AMBITION

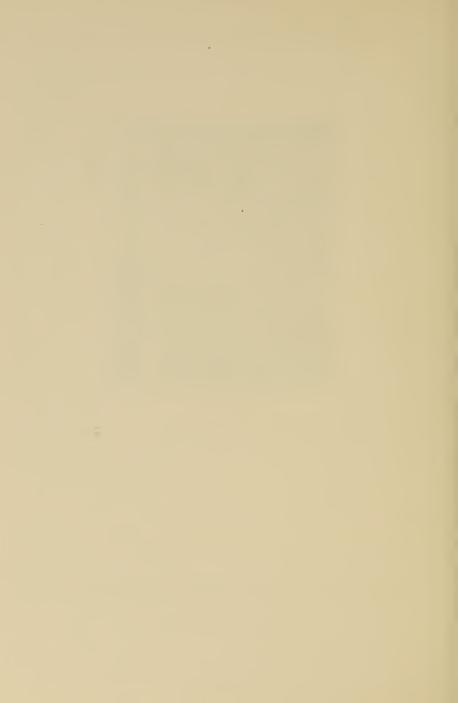
Those who write against glory desire to have the glory of having written well; and those who read wish for the glory of having read; and I myself, in writing this, have perhaps that yearning, and so also perhaps have those who read me.

PASCAL





IX



x. DETERMINATION

But slightly counting on its ally, hope: Determination, pushing through, Will conquer ignorance and pain and fear: Reaching its goal in spite of handicaps.



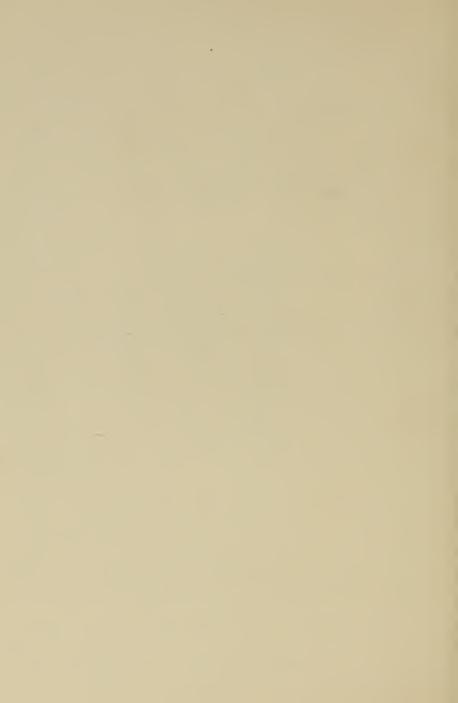


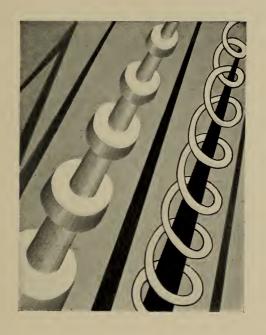
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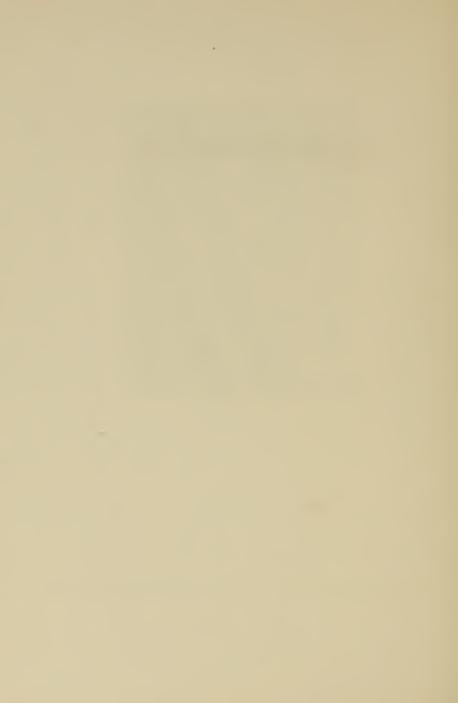
XI. SPEED (Haste)

With grim determination
—Misled by idle hope—
Speed rushes on ahead in all directions:
Pursuing madly goals it does not see,
Making a sorry mess of peaceful life.





XI



XII. CONFUSION

Chaos umpire sits, And by decision more embroils the fray By which he reigns: next him high arbiter Chance governs all.

MILTON

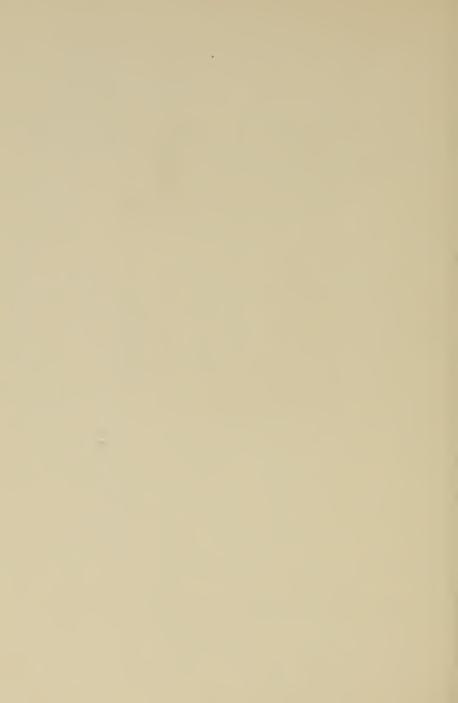






xIII. J O Y

The flow'r of life,
Indeed, its crowning glory
Is Joy. Do cultivate it
But take heed
Lest it fly off
Into Exuberance.





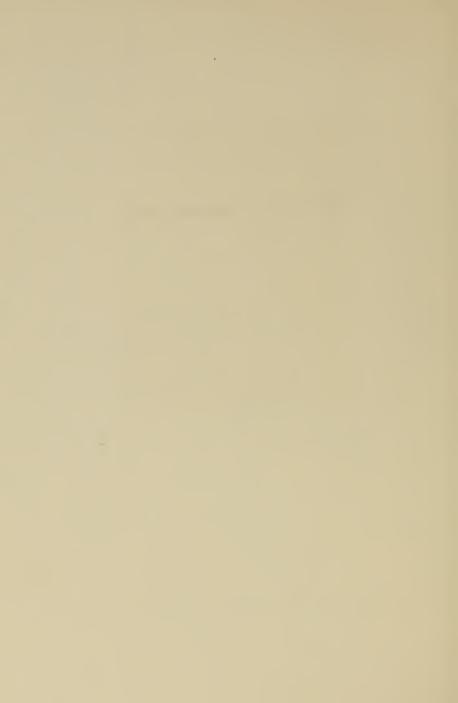
XIII



xiv. FEAR

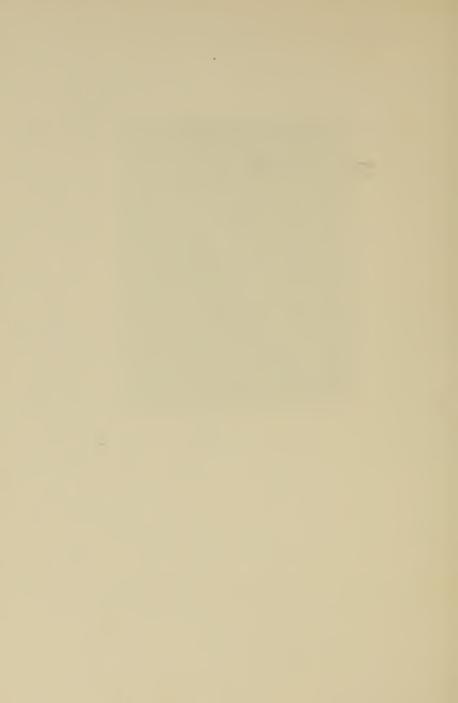
Fear is the ague, that forsakes
And haunts by fits, those whom it takes.

BUTLER





XIV



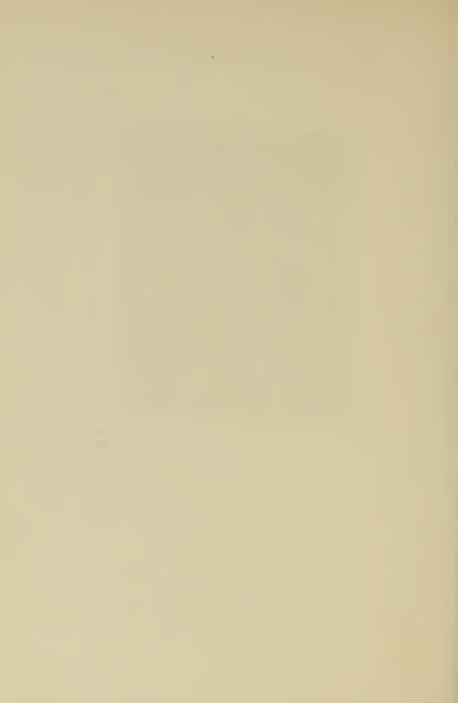
xv. OBEDIENCE

Though somewhat obsolete in "modern" thought, Perhaps obscure, and plain to look upon, Obedience still is the staff of life, Indeed, the fountainhead of all that's good, For it induces one to mind one's better self.



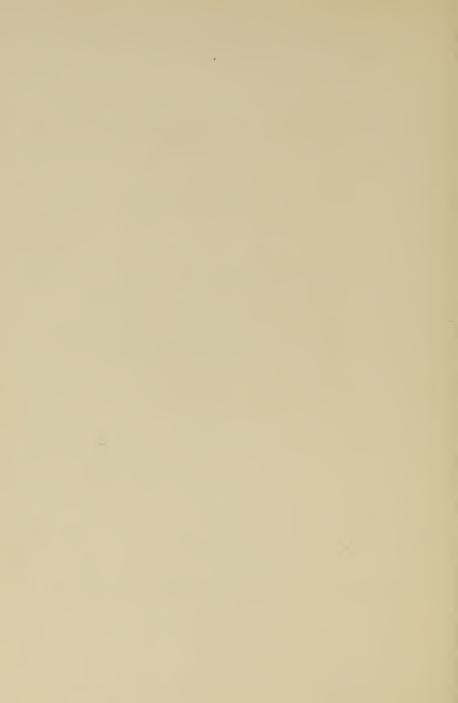


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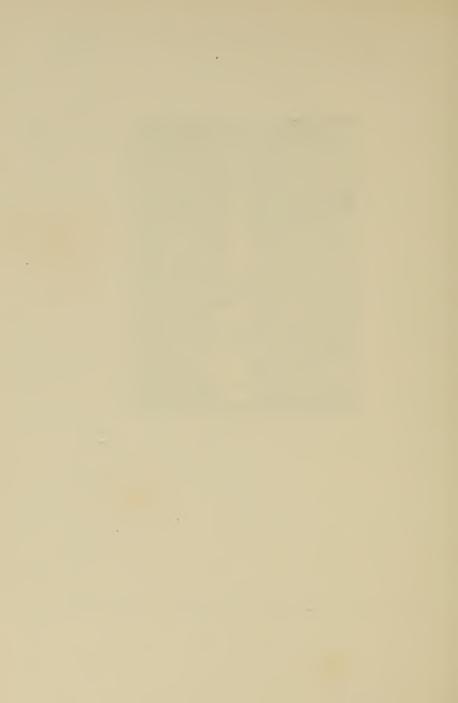
XVI. CONCEIT

Gliding and pushing, like a snake, Its body sleek and most adventuresome, Conceit will rush through all the phases Of wasted life . . and bump its silly head Into sheer nothingness and miss, of course, The glory it so stupidly had sought.





XVI



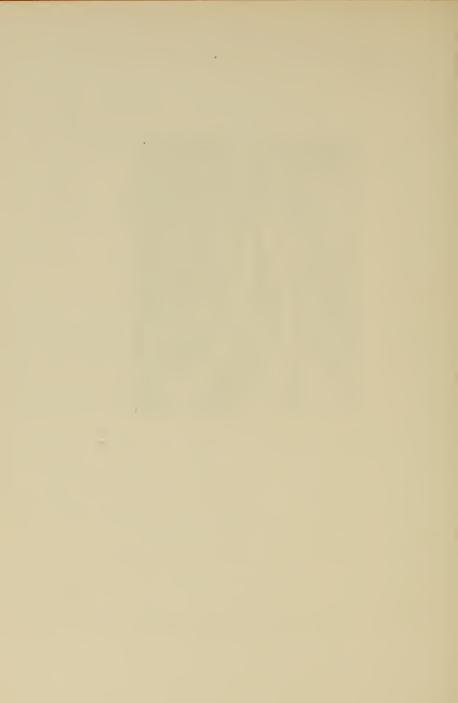
XVII. PRIDE

No mere mortal has a right To carry that exalted air; Best people are not angels quite.

BROWNING



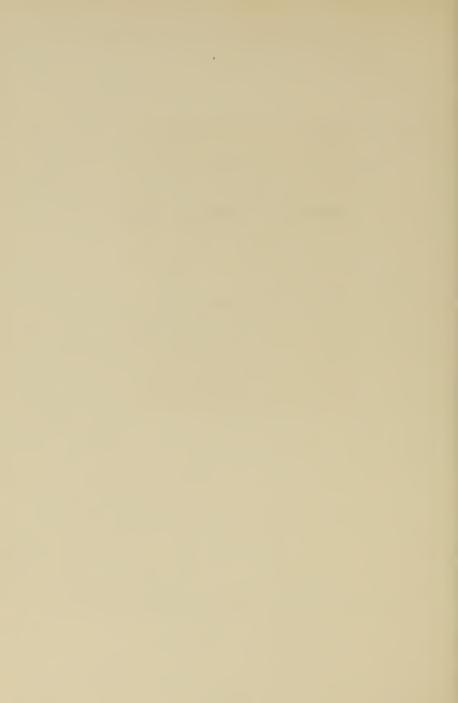




XVIII. GUILT

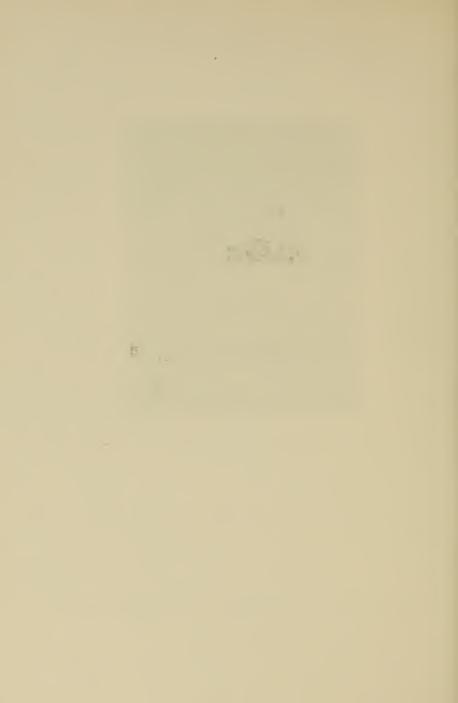
To what gulfs
A single deviation from the track
Of human duties leads!

BYRON





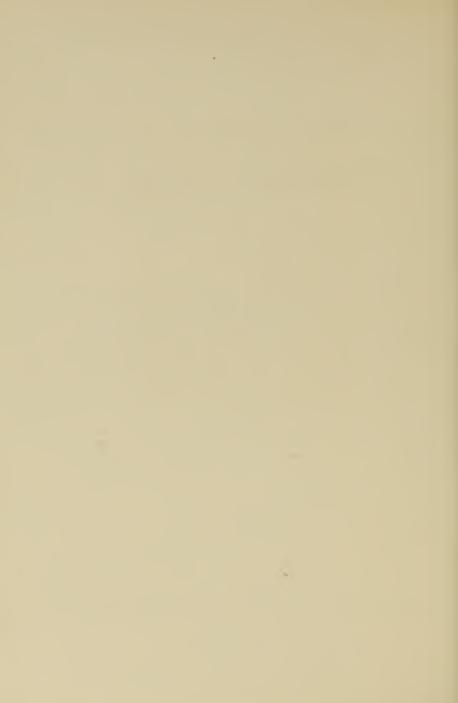
XVIII



XIX. PRAYER

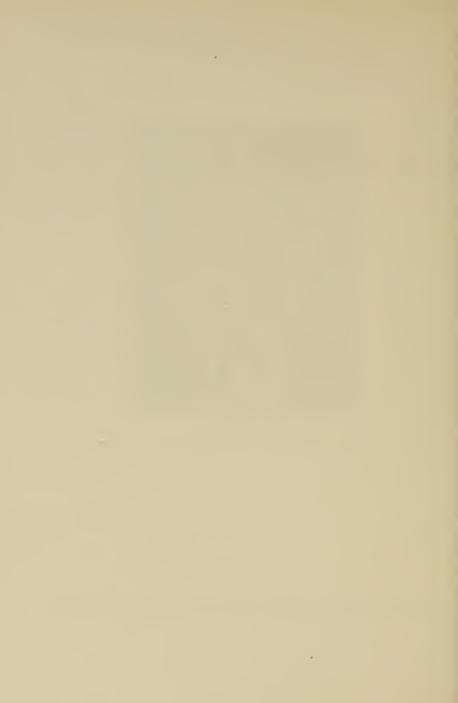
I'm heard when answered, soon or late, And heard when I no answer get; Yea, kindly answered when refused, And treated well when harshly used.

R. ERSKINE





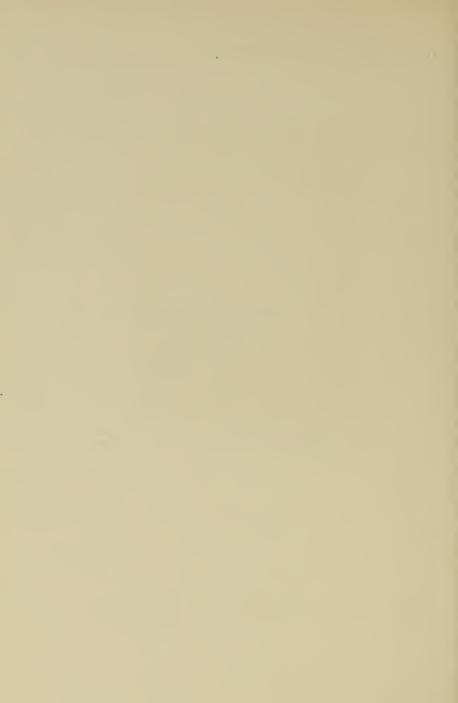
XIX



xx. INTOLERANCE

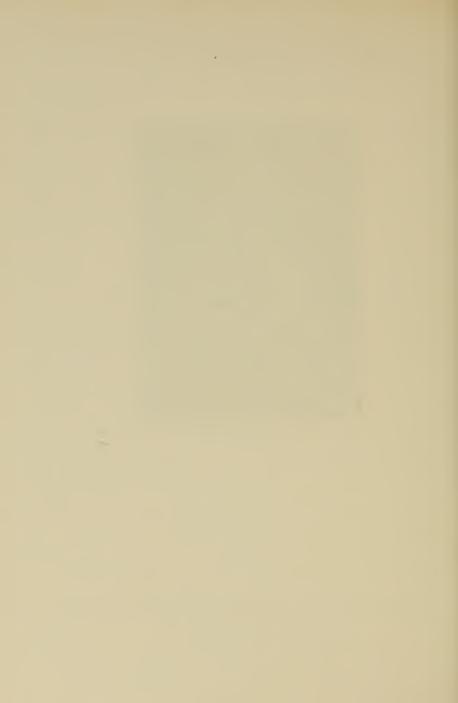
Where it is a duty to worship the sun it is pretty sure to be a crime to examine the laws of heat.

LORD MORLEY





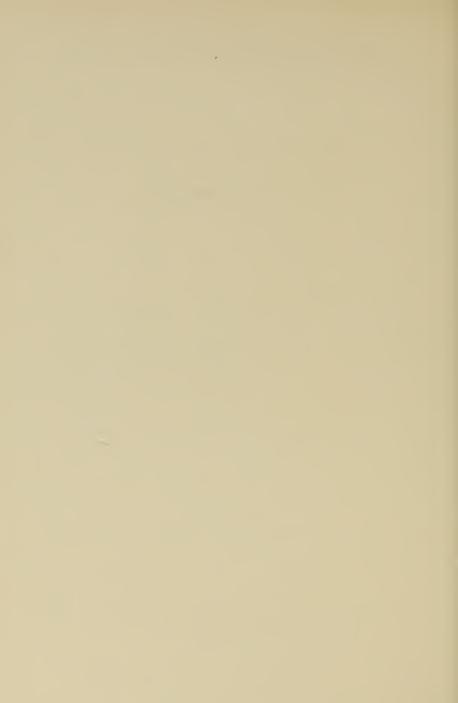
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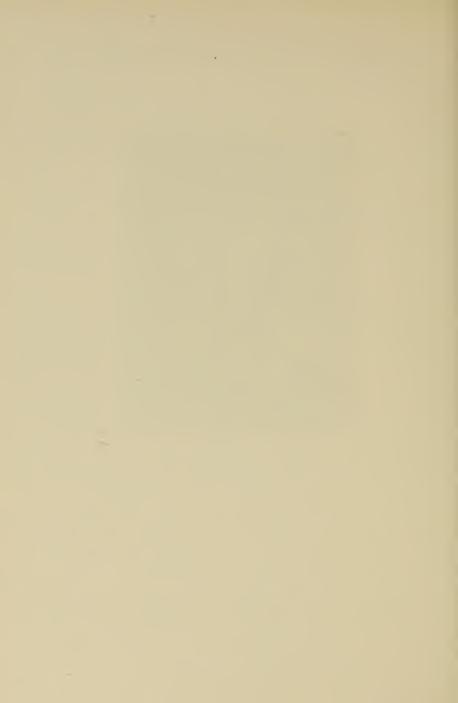
XXI. GOSSIP

How hard soe'er it be to bridle wit, Yet memory oft no less requires the bit. How many, hurried by its force away, For ever in the land of gossips stray.

B. STILLINGFLEET



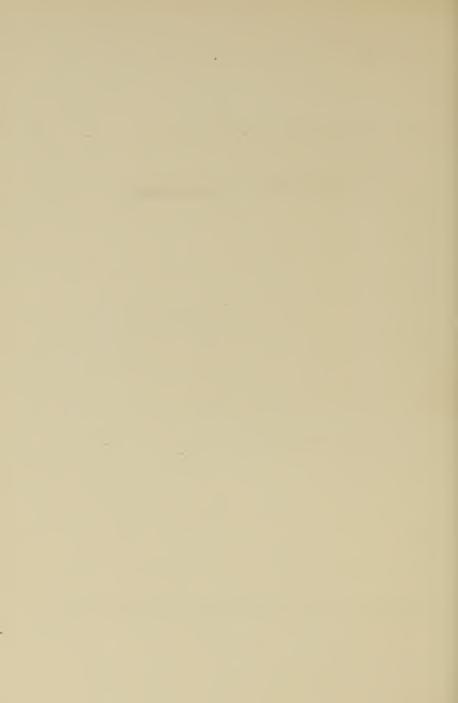




XXII. SUSPICION

All seems infected that the infected spy, And all looks yellow to a jaundiced eye.

POPE



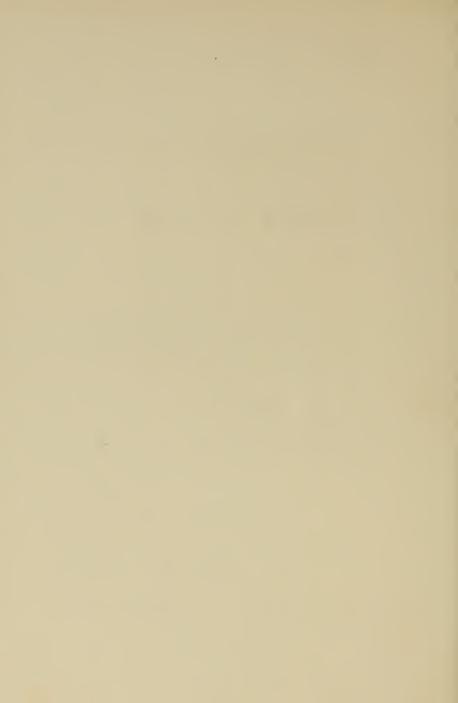


XXII .



XXIII. PATIENCE

How poor are they that have not patience! What wound did ever heal, but by degrees? SHAKESPEARE





XXIII



••••••

XXIV. DEVOTION

True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shined upon.
BUTLER





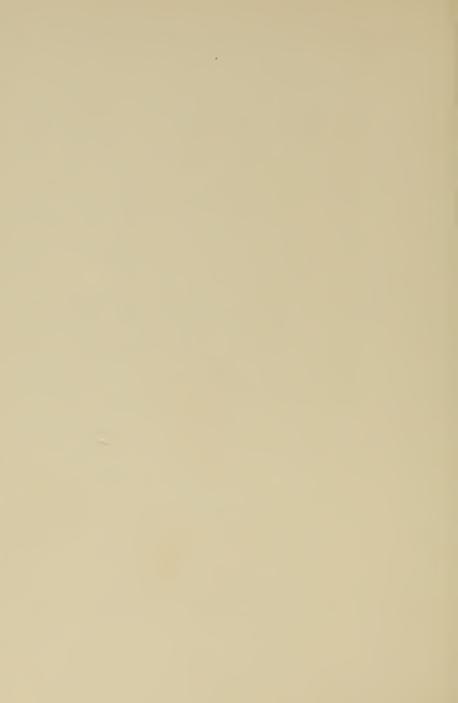
XXIV .

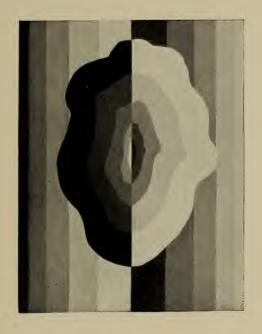


xxv. HYPOCRISY

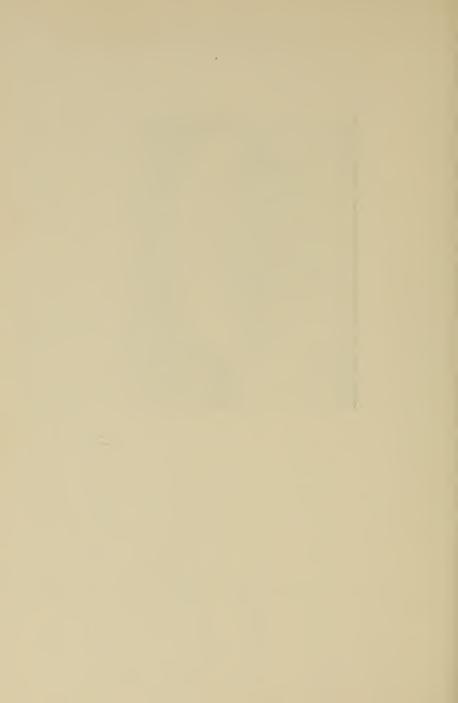
There is as much folly in hypocrisy as in vice. It is just as easy to be an honourable man as to seem one.

MME. DE STAËL



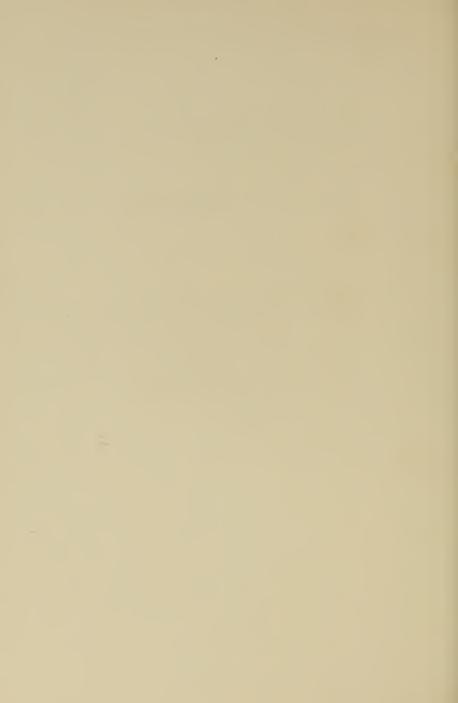


XXV



XXVI. SLANDER

Defaming and defacing, till she left Not even Launcelot brave, nor Galahad clean. TENNYSON





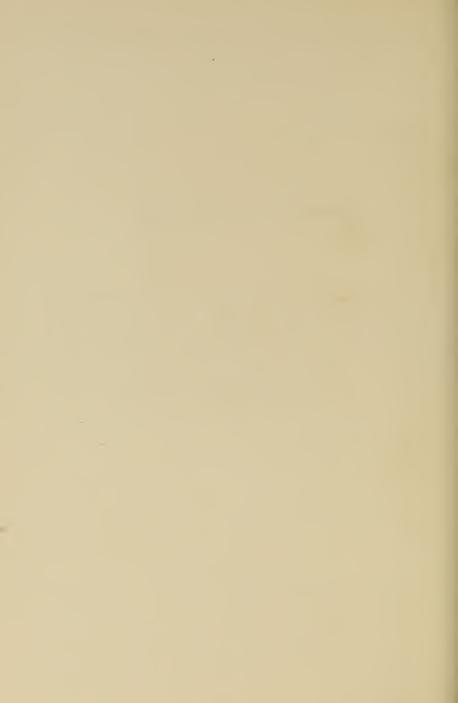
XXVI



XXVII. WAR

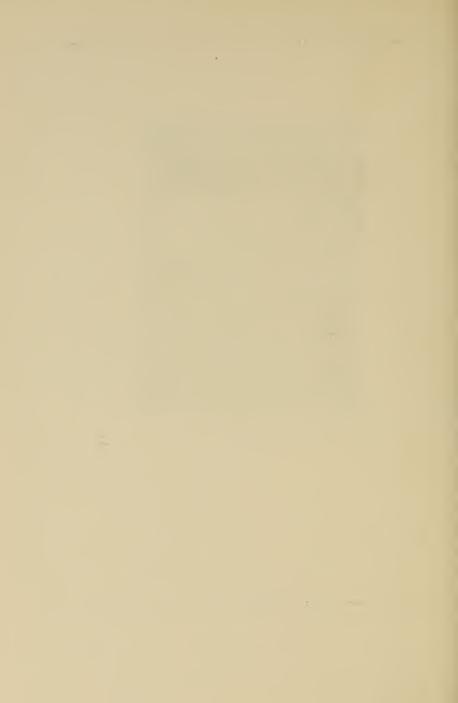
As long as war is regarded as wicked it will always have its fascinations. When it is looked upon as vulgar, it will cease to be popular.

OSCAR WILDE





XXVII



XXVIII. THEFT

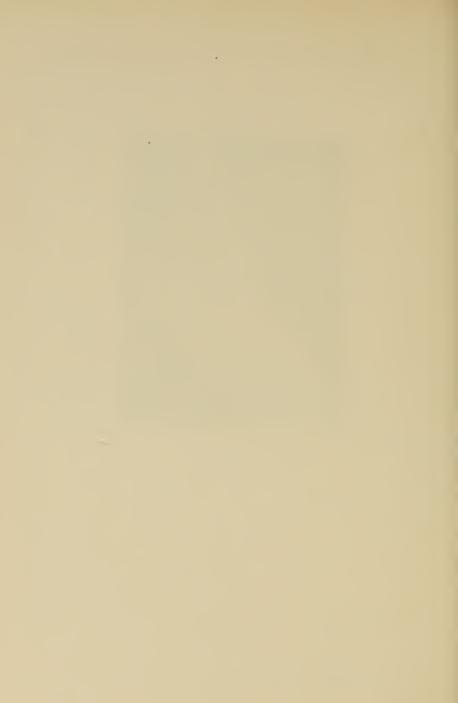
Why should I deprive my neighbour Of his goods against his will? Hands were made for honest labour, Not to plunder or to steal.

I. WATTS





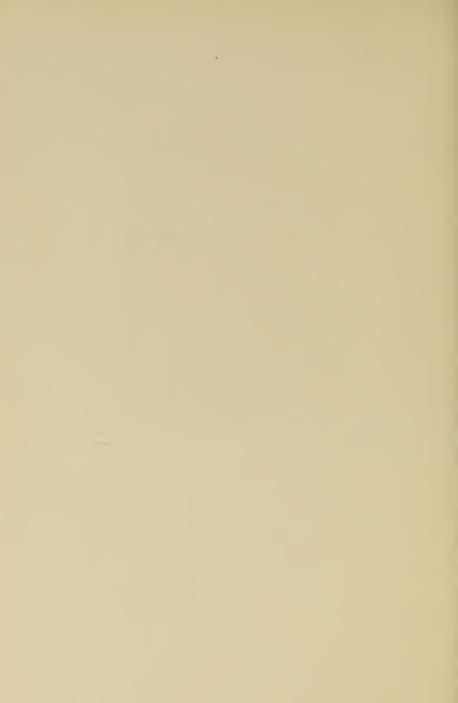
XXVIII



XXIX. DEATH

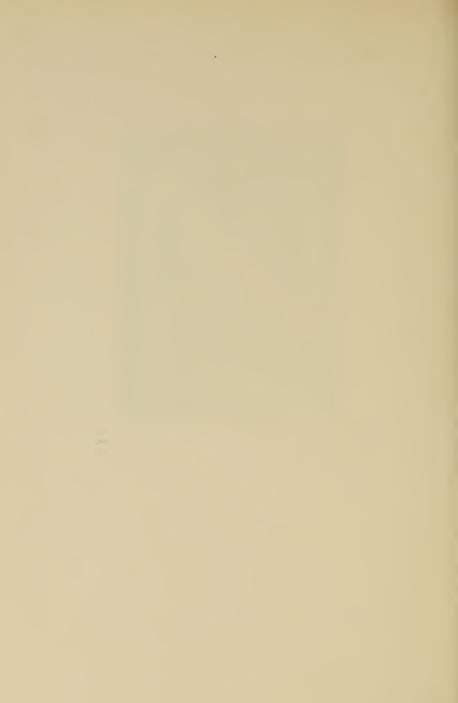
We are no other than a moving row
Of Magic Shadow-Shapes that come and go
Round with the Sun-illumined Lantern held
In Midnight, by the Master of the Show.

OMAR, RUBAIYAT





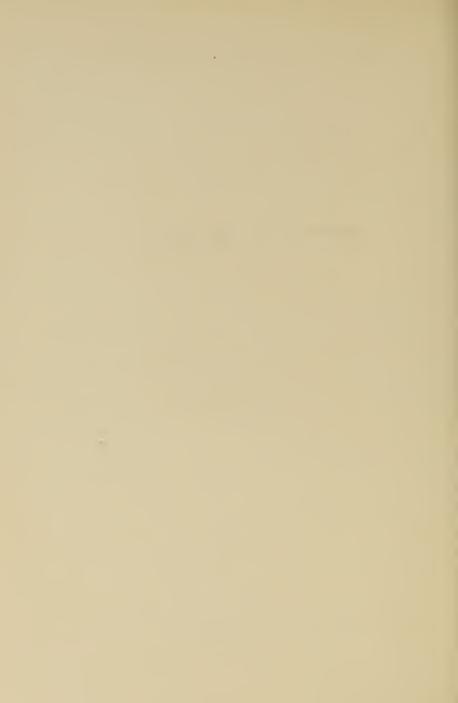
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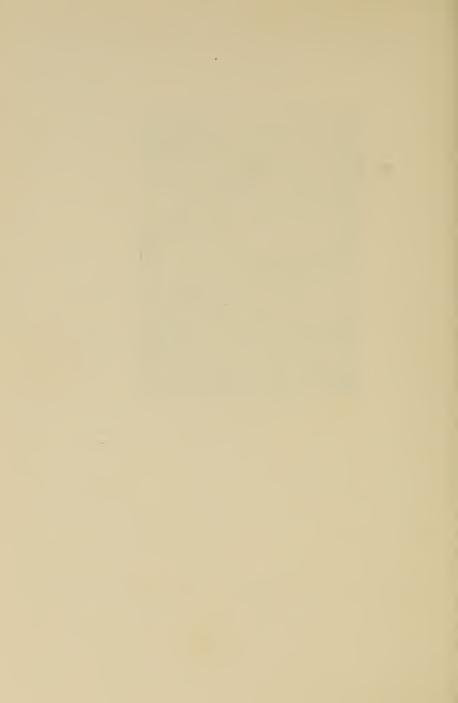
xxx. JEALOUSY

Love is strong as death; jealousy is as cruel as the grave.

SONG OF SOLOMON







XXXI. HATE

The ruling principle of Hate, Which for its pleasure doth create The things it may annihilate.

BYRON





XXXI



XXXII. GREED

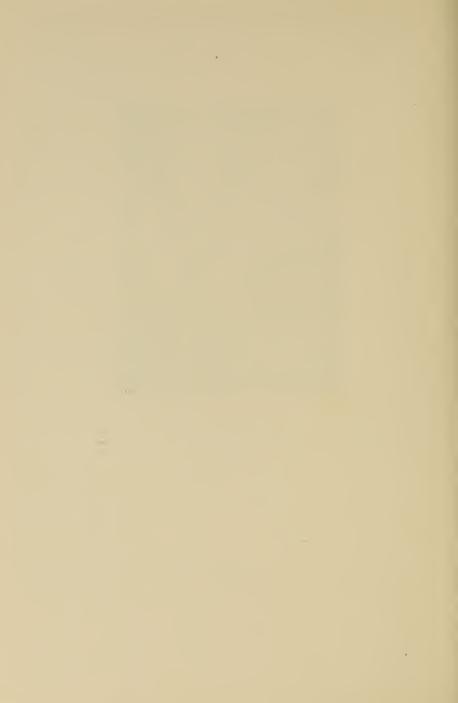
Supine amidst our flowing store, We slept securely, and we dreamt of more.

DRYDEN



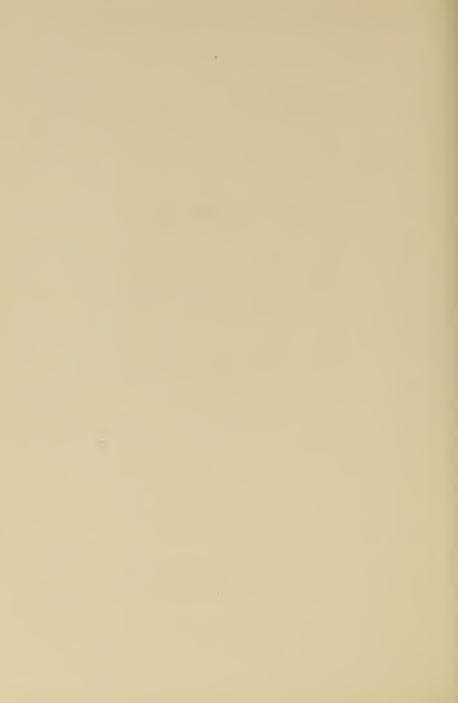


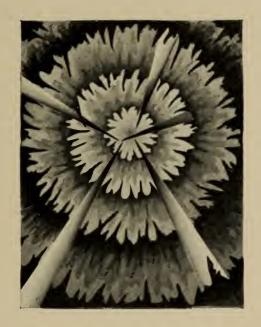
XXXII



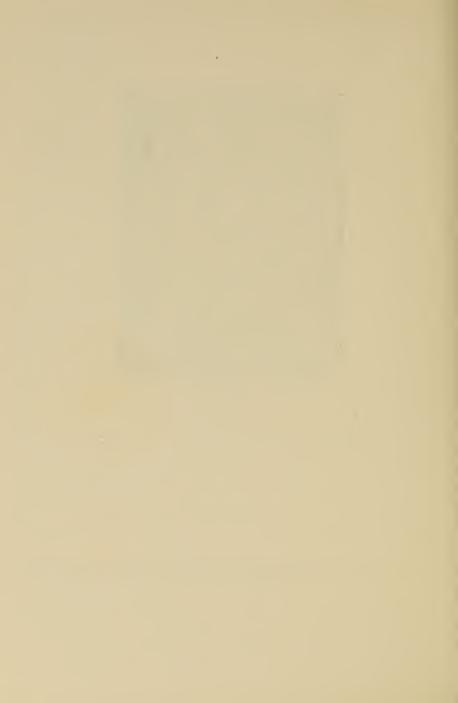
XXXIII. REMORSE

High minds, of native pride and force, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse! scott





XXXIII



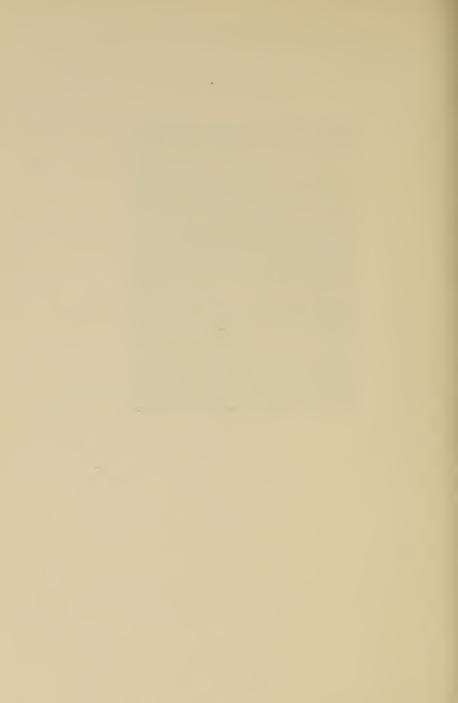
XXXIV. WISDOM

In mystic dignity and quiet, reposing
Upon the solid ground of wondrous calm
—Unheralded, and oft misunderstood—
Wisdom contents itself with patient waiting:
Resting its fate with perpetuity.





XXXIV



xxxv. HOPE

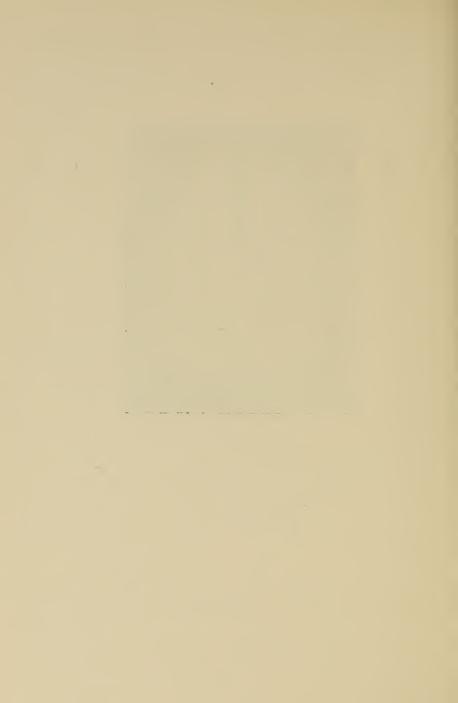
Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life! The evening beam that smiles the clouds away, And tints tomorrow with prophetic ray.

BYRON



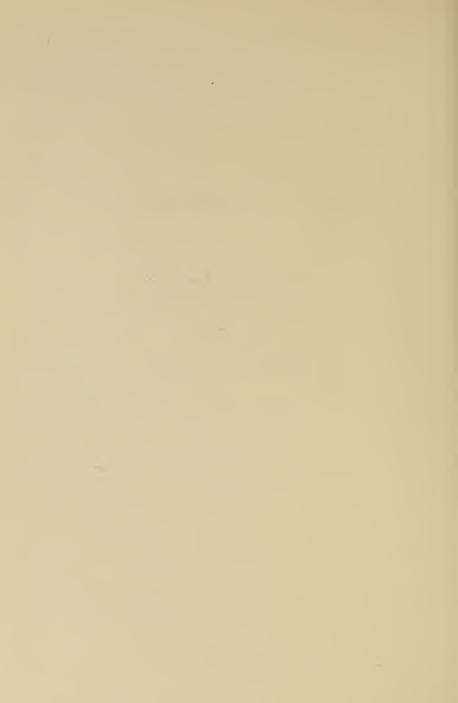


XXXV



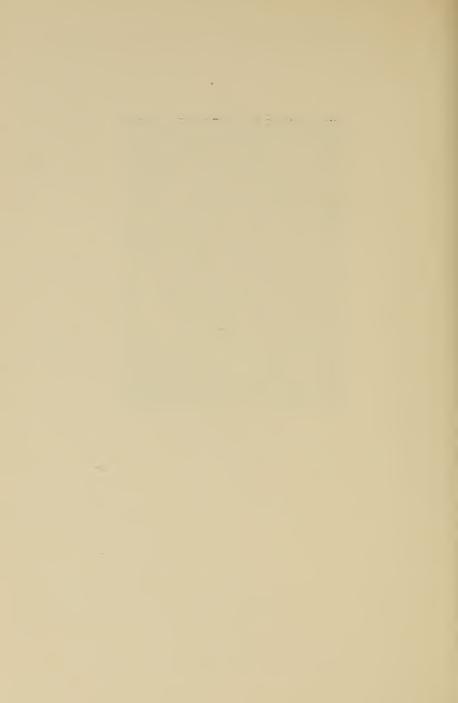
xxxvi. JAZZ

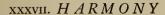
Trombones and ukuleles,
Flutes, drums, a broken pan;
A yell, a scream, a ghastly shout . . .
Yes, that is Jazz!
But do not mind it:
Sunshine follows thunder!



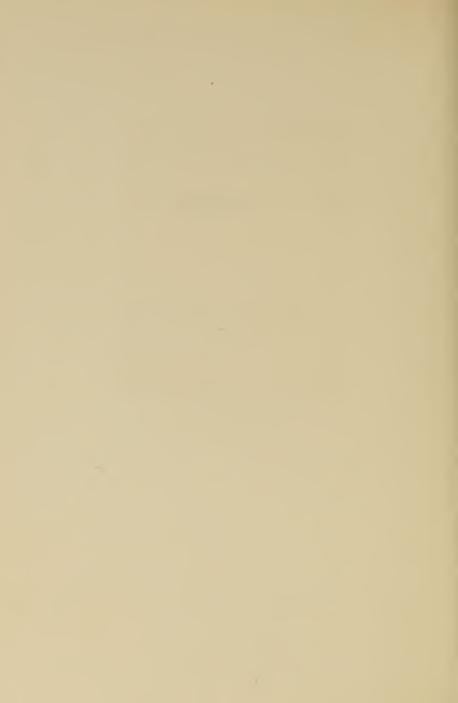


XXXVI



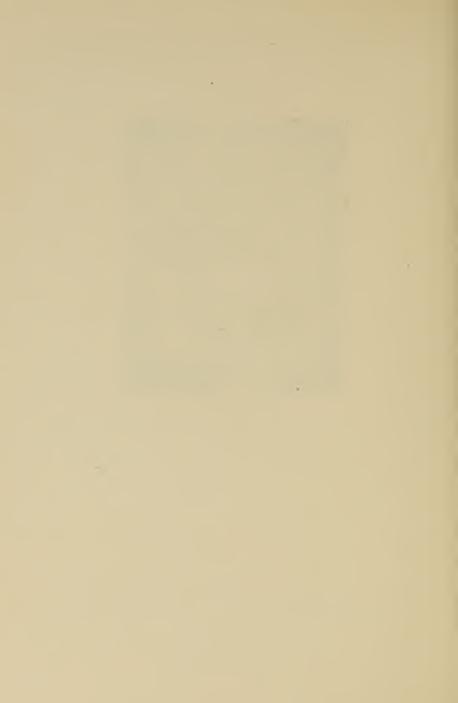


By harmony our souls are swayed; By harmony the world was made. LORD LANDSDOWNE





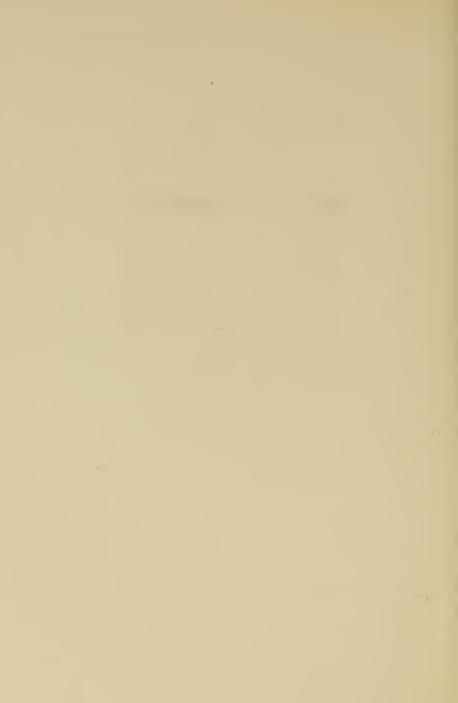
XXXVII

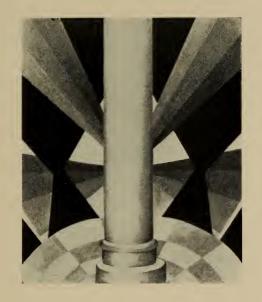


XXXVIII. INTEGRITY

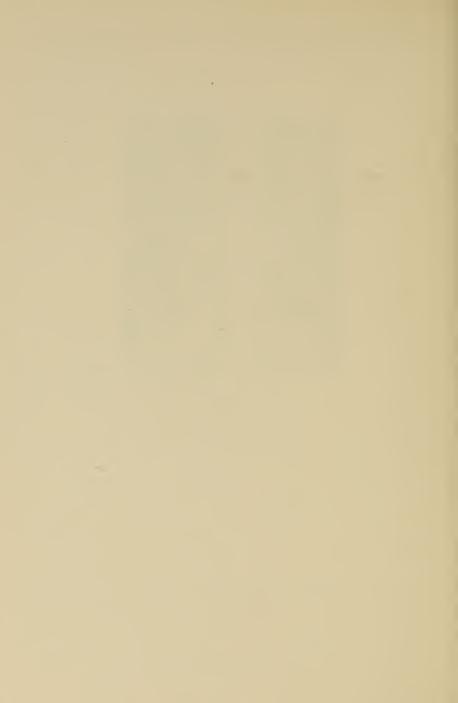
Customs, interests, forms of worship, laws,—all differ. Let a man be true, that is enough.

VOLTAIRE



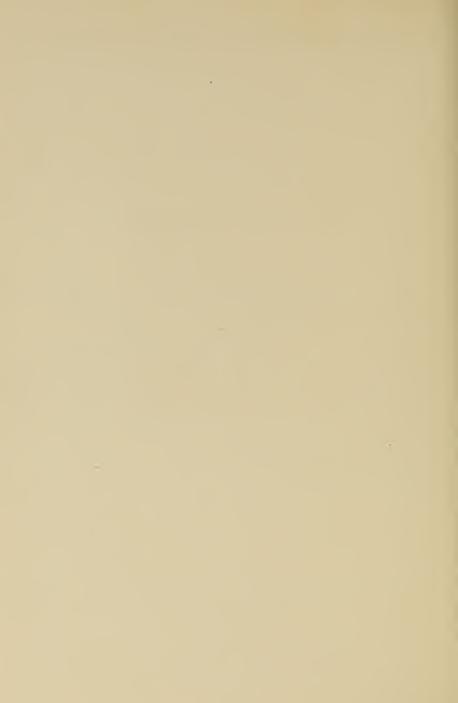


XXXVIII



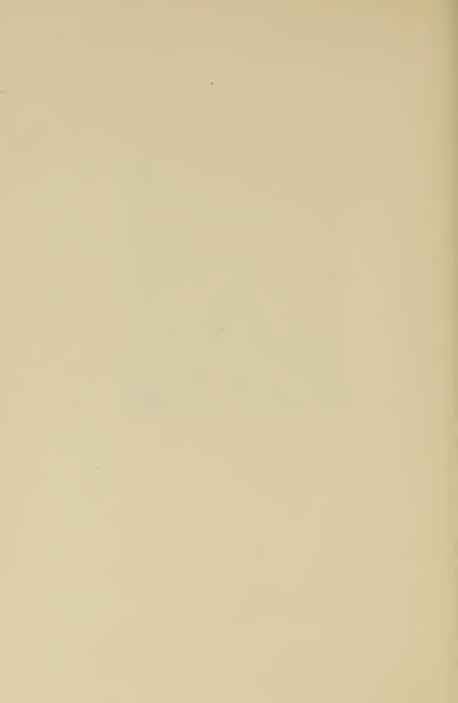
XXXIX. BIRTH

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting; The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star, Hath had elsewhere its setting, And cometh from afar. WORDSWORTH





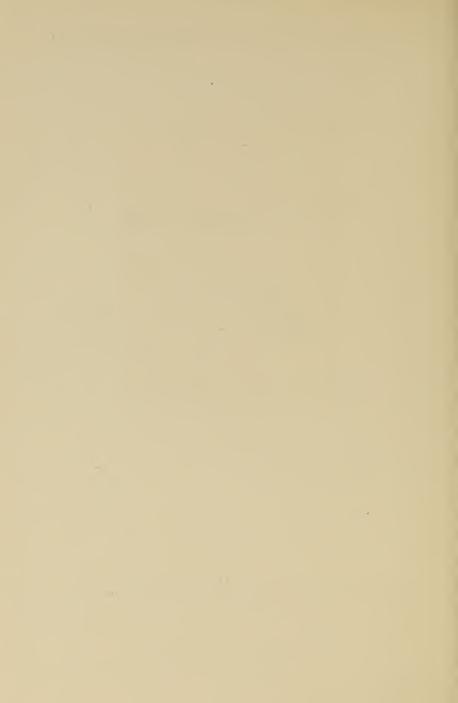
XXXIX



XL. ANGER

When most angry and vexed remember that life lasts but a moment and that we shall be soon in our graves.

MARCUS AURELIUS



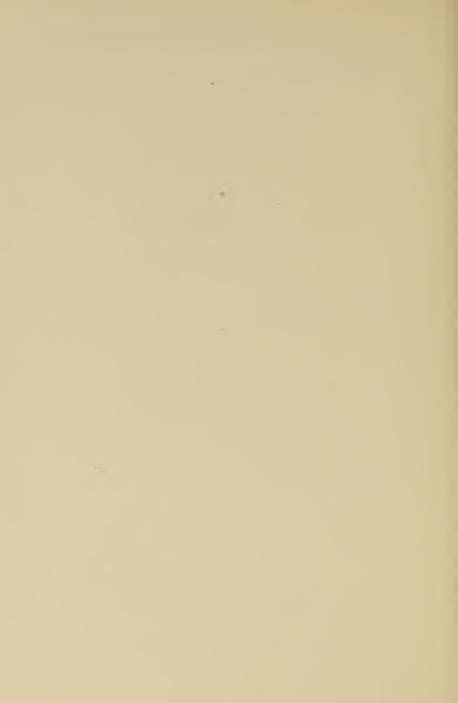


· XL



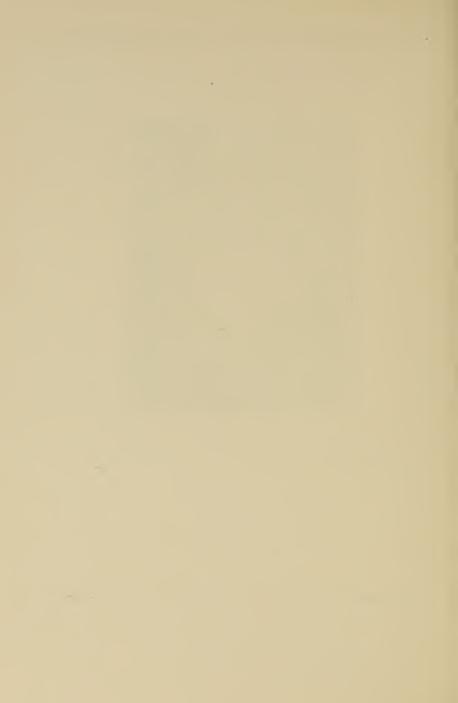
XLI. LOVE

Love is a spirit, all compact of fire, Not gross to sink, but light, and will aspire. SHAKESPEARE





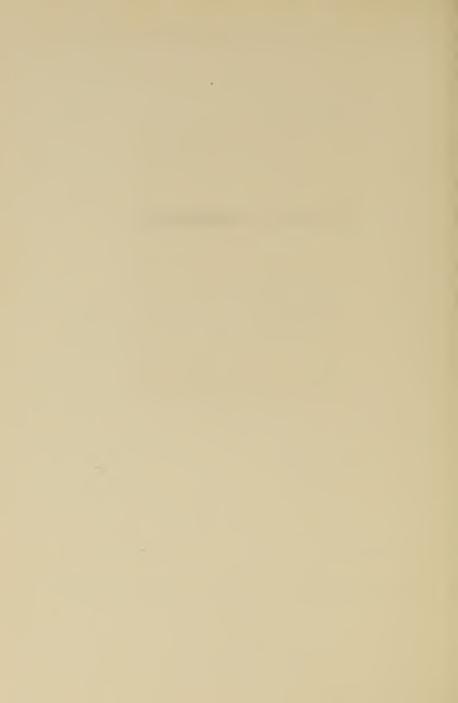
XLI

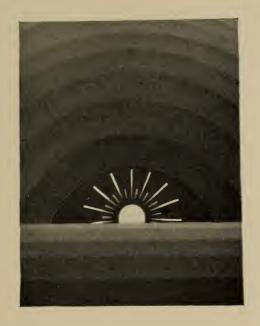


XLII. PEACE

Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Be like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea?

TENNYSON





XLII

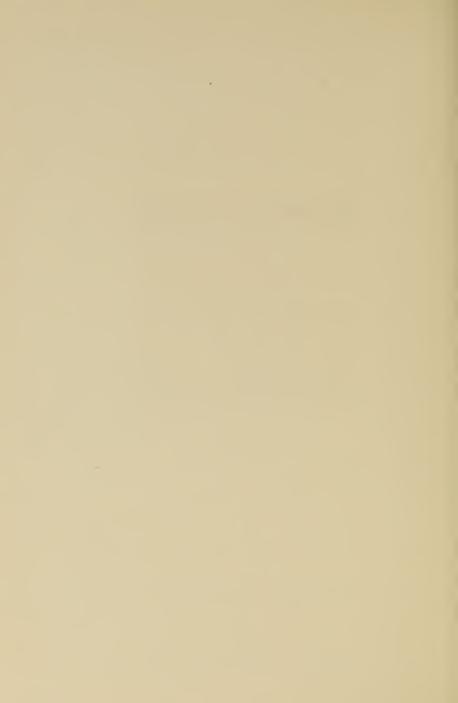


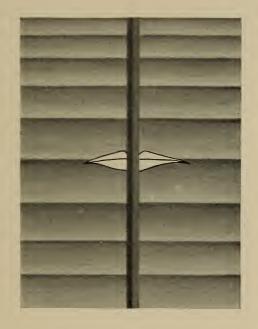
XLIII. SILENCE

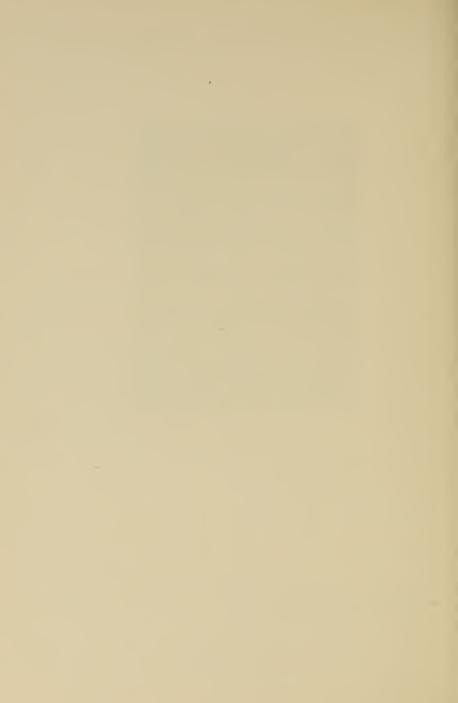
Like the harmony of the spheres that is to be admired and never heard.

DRYDEN

It is not mere negation,
Nor lack for a desire
To speak one's mind.
No! Silence is, quite often,
The quint-essence of wisdom
And brightly shines amidst the blabber
Of ever-shrieking fools.







XLIV. SINCERITY

He's true to God, who's true to man whatever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the weakest 'neath the all-beholding sun.

J. R. ROWELL



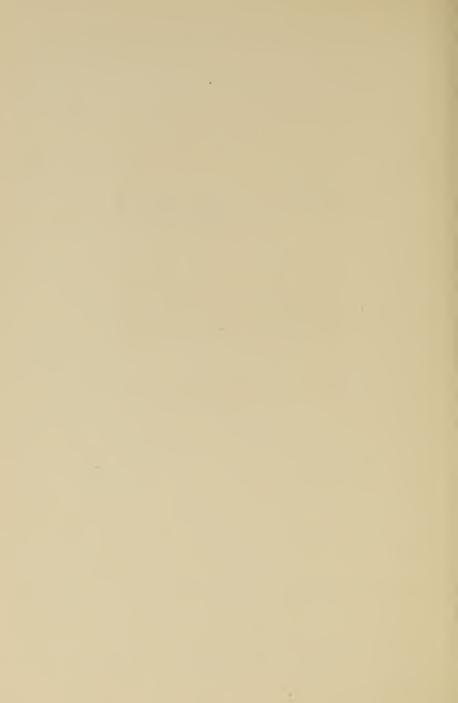


XLIV



XLV. SOLITUDE

O lost to virtue, lost to manly thought, Lost to the noble sallies of the soul, Who think it solitude to be alone!





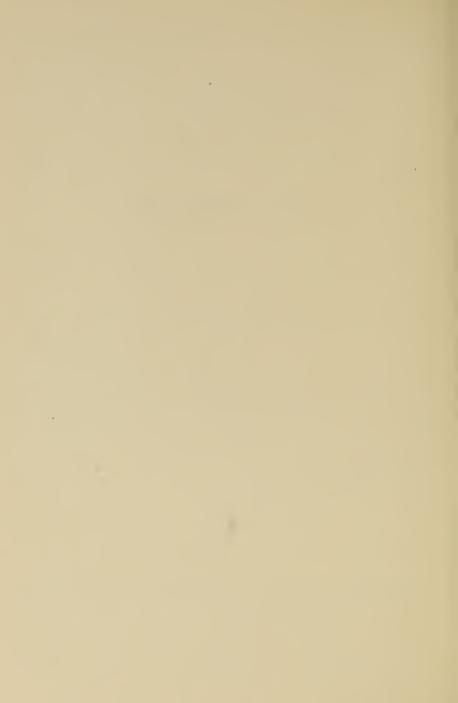
XLV



XLVI. INJUSTICE

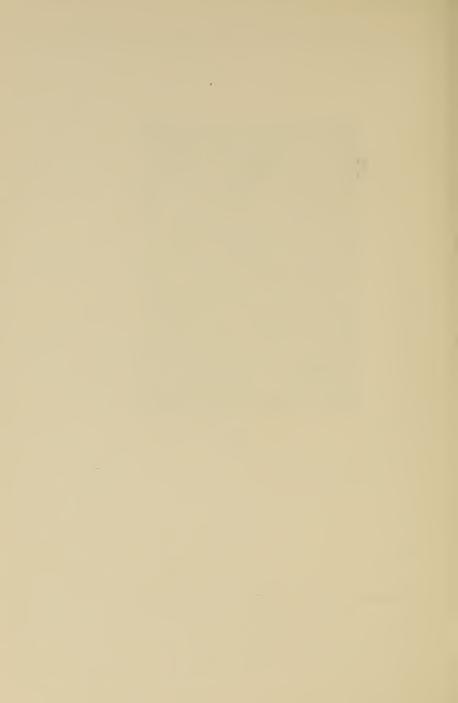
The most complete injustice is to seem just, when not so.

PLATO





XLVI



XLVII. TRUTH

"It is," says Chadband, "the ray of rays, the sun of suns, the moon of moons, the star of stars. It is the light of Truth."

DICKENS



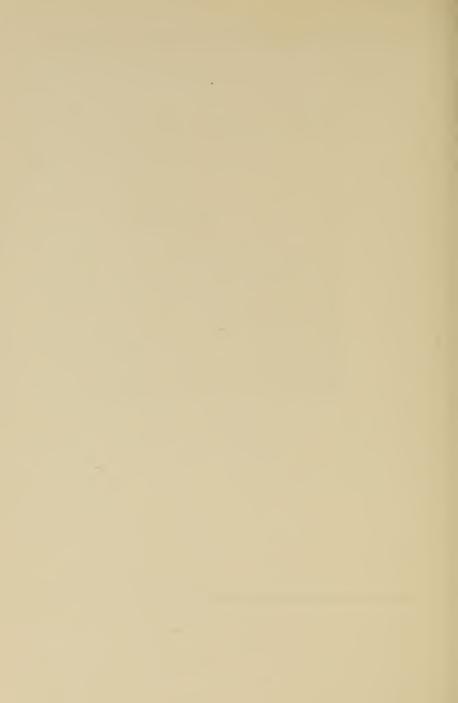


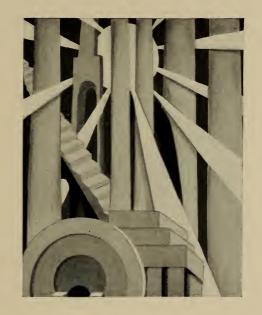
XLVII



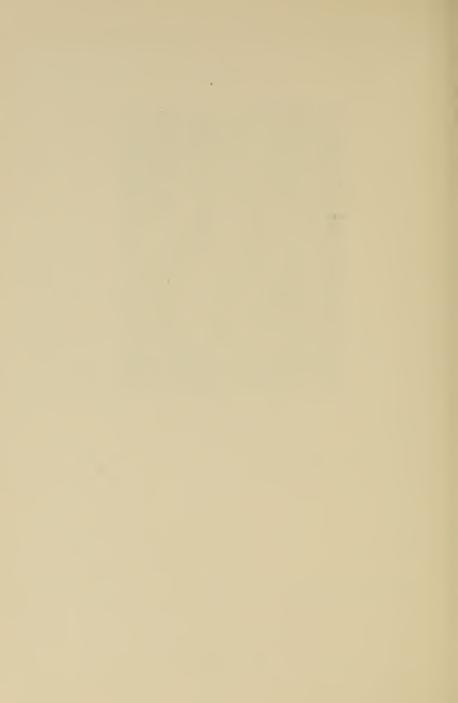
XLVIII. SUCCESS

A shining, jewelled crown upon your brow, Uncounted millions of the nation's coin . . If all the fame and glory you could think of Were to be yours to do with as you pleased: Success could not be yours Unless you truly could respect yourself . . And had at least one friend willing to swear That you were right . . . E'en though your purse were empty.





XLVIII



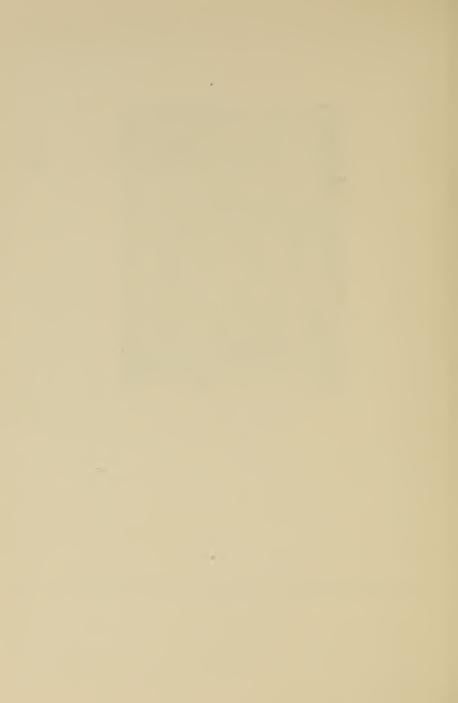
XLIX. VERSATILITY

By different methods different men excel, But where is he who can do all things well? CHURCHILL





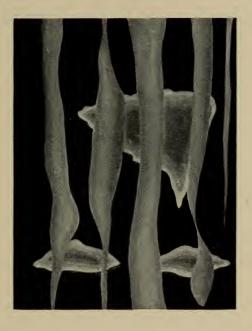
XLIX



L. GLOOM

Fancy, who leads the pastimes of the glad, Full oft is pleased a wayward dart to throw, Sending sad shadows after things not sad, Peopling the harmless fields with signs of woe. WORDSWORTH



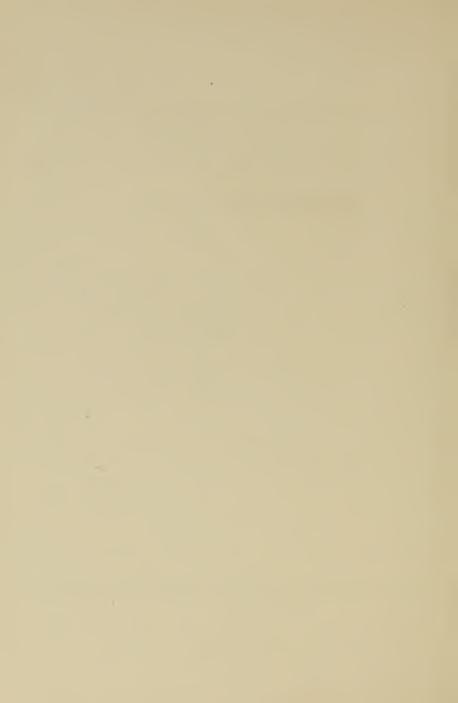




LI. COURAGE

Though all we knew depart,
The old commandments stand;
"In courage keep your heart,
In strength lift up your hand."

KIPLING





LI



LII. INHIBITION

At night, to his own sharp fancies a prey, He lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, Tormenting himself with his prickles.

HOOD





LII



LIII. HIGH TENSION

We mostly underrate
Our mental force and strength,
And overestimate
Our sensibilities.
High Tension, the result,
Mostly, of careless "fiddling,"
Must not be tolerated
To sway our mental poise.





THE



LIV. ASPIRATION

O youth whose hope is high, Who dost to Truth aspire, Whether thou live or die, O look not back nor tire. ROBERT BRIDGES





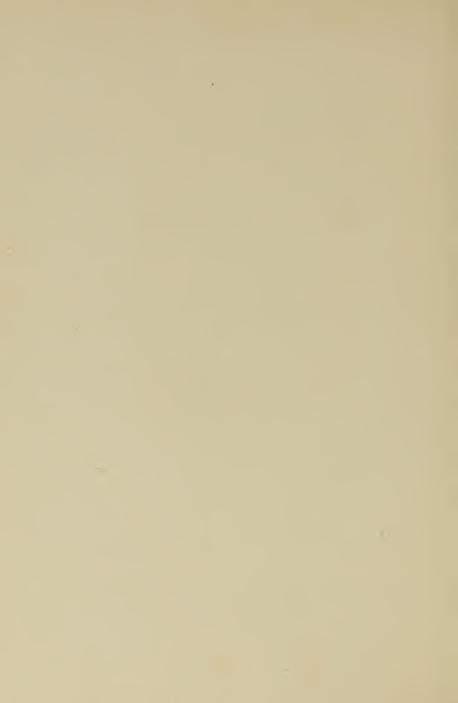
LIV



LV. EXTRAVAGANCE

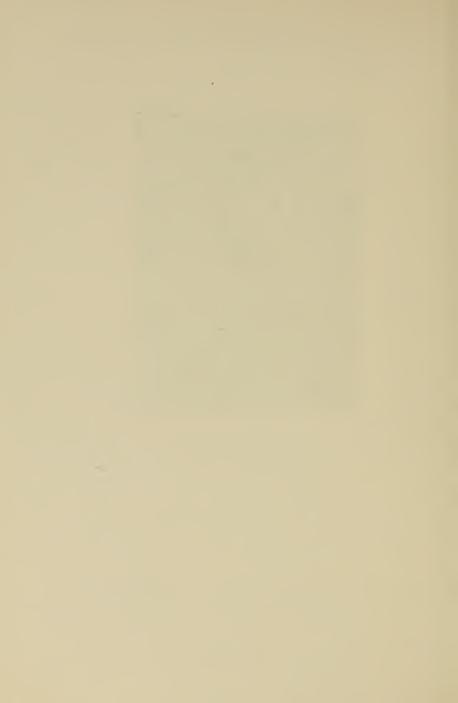
I never could teach the fools of this age that the indigent world could be clothed out of the trimmings of the vain.

GOLDSMITH





LV



LVI. REVELATION

To see clearly is poetry, prophecy, and religion, all in one.

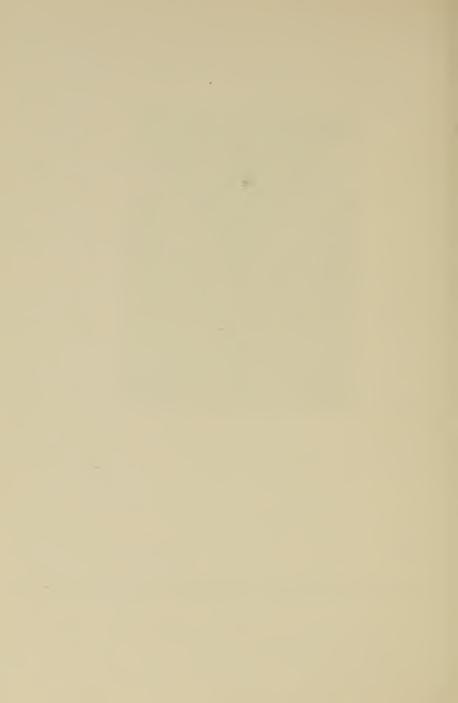
RUSKIN





TVT

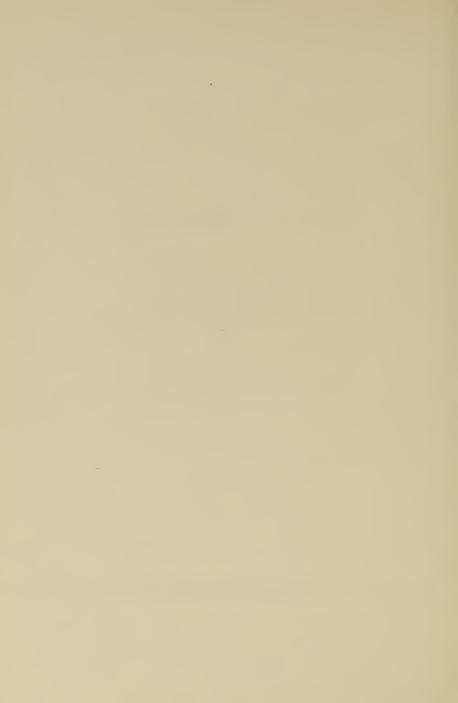
. . . .



LVII. MODESTY

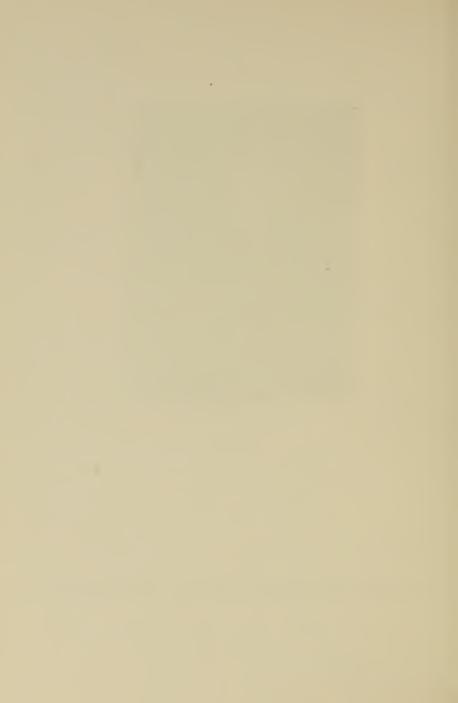
Nothing is more modest than greatness; indeed, to be modest is to be great.

EMERSON





LVII



LVIII. THE URGE

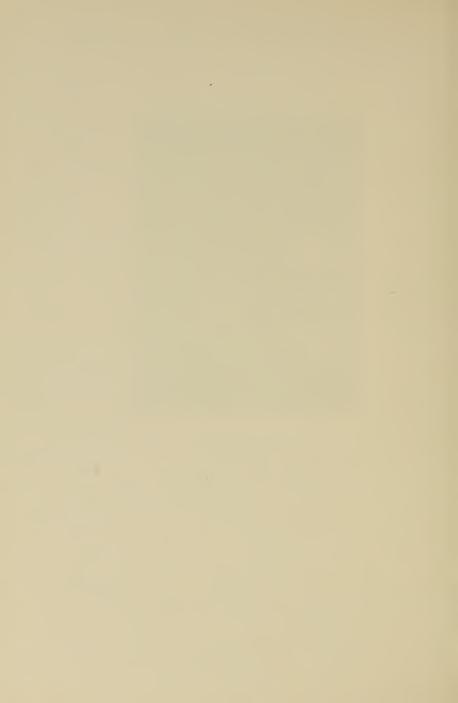
The readiness of doing doth express No other but the doer's willingness.

HERRICK





LVIII



LIX. GARRULITY

Such laboured nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze the unlearn'd, and make the learned smile.
POPE





LIX



LX. PERSEVERANCE

The heights by great men reached and kept Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

LONGFELLOW



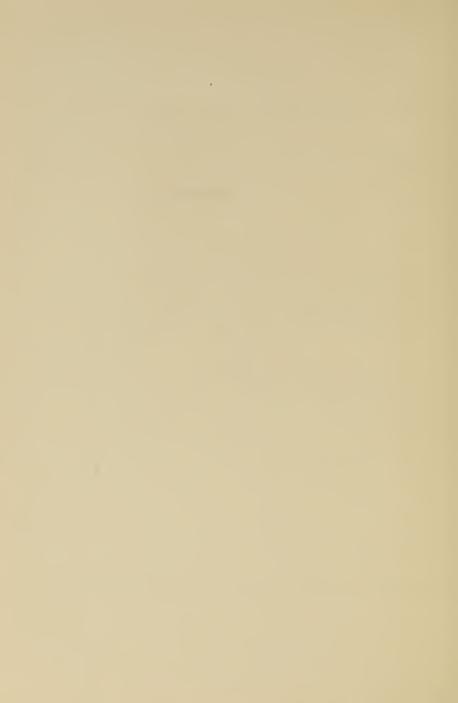


LX



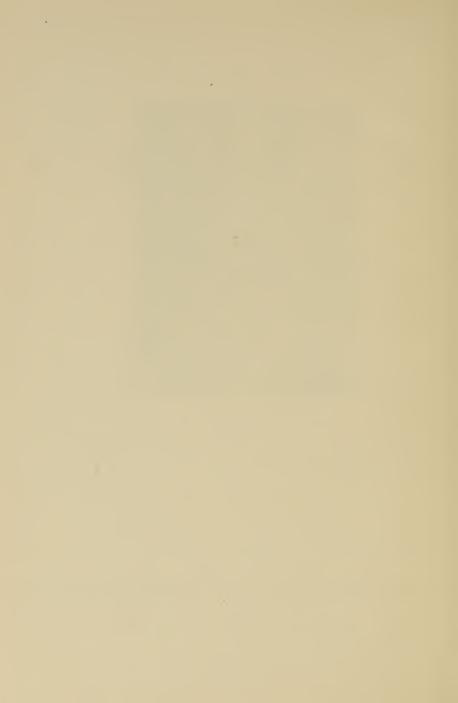
LXI. MEGALOMANIA

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
What though we wade in wealth or soar in fame?
Earth's highest station ends in "Here he lies,"
And "dust to dust" concludes the noblest song.
YOUNG





LXI



LXII. COMPROMISE

All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter.

BURKE





LXII



LXIII. CONTENTMENT

I know indeed that wealth is good,
But lowly roof and simple food,
With love that hath no doubt,
Are more than gold without.
WHITTIER





LXIII

